

Today's
Advertisements.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HONGKONG FOG SIGNAL-GAP ROCK.
ON and after the 1st January, 1896, a **TWELVE POUNDER GUN** will be FIRED every Ten Minutes at the GAP ROCK in lieu of the FOG SIGNAL now in use.

WM. C. HASTINGS,
Acting Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1895. [1471]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. "BELGIC."

A PORTION of this Vessel's Cargo having arrived, Ex "GAELIC," it has been landed into the Company's Godown at Wanchai and Consignees are hereby notified to take immediate delivery.

A GENERAL AVERAGE BOND must be signed and a deposit of FIFTY per cent (50%) made on the ARRIVED VALUE of the Cargo previous to counter-signature of Bills of Lading.

The AVERAGE BOND is lying at the Company's Office for signature.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1895. [1474]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo Importing the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1895. [1475]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAILONG,"
Captain Hoelgis, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1895. [1476]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)
THE Company's Steamship
"CHOYANG,"
Captain Tamplin, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1895. [1477]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

THE Company's Steamship
"TIGRIS,"
Captain J. Knoch, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 26th October, 1895. [1478]

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY
MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE
LEAD CEMENT.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1895. [127]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1895-96.

Our First Supplies of these best Quality Seeds have arrived, and Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

Intimations.

SEED LISTS

with
HINTS FOR GARDENING

have been issued and can be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in LONDON.

They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in FINE WEATHER, ONLY and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally.

It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each, \$1.75.
25 lbs. " " " " \$4.50.

Directions for use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS" LAWN MOWERS.

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1895.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

BIRTH.

At No. 10, Bluff, Yokohama, at 10 A.M. on the 14th October, the wife of VALDEMAR BLAD, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1895.

STARTLING DIPLOMATIC COUP.

A RUSSIAN TRIUMPH.

GRAT BRITAIN HARD HIT!

CHINA'S DUPLICITY ONCE MORE TO THE FORE.

JAPAN COMPLETELY FOILED.

KOREA UNDER RUSSIA'S THUMB.

The startling information received from a thoroughly reliable correspondent at Nagasaki, which we give below, reached this office to-day. It furnishes us with details of one of the most important and far-reaching diplomatic coups ever recorded in modern history, and at the same time leaves no room for doubt that the British Minister in Peking, who has been so completely and successfully "bluffed" by the Chinese Government over the Szechuen and Kueichow outrages and who, happily, is now under orders to proceed to St. Petersburg, has been to all intents and purposes fast asleep, that his Russian and French colleagues have completely outdistanced him, and that the day has passed, probably for ever, when the Chinese Government entertains fear of British threats or cares one jot or tittle for either the good or the ill-will of the British Government. Russia has accomplished a diplomatic coup; she has gained thereby immense territorial, strategic, and political advantages; she holds what has been aptly described as the "Key of Peking"; Korea falls under her sway, and she has by her actions and her duplicity, and the duplicity of China, thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain. Long ago rumours were circulated respecting the twofold object of Wong's mission to St. Petersburg, but who would have thought that the Russians aimed at getting anything more than a concession to run their railway through the northern part of Manchuria? Who would have imagined that when Li Hung-chang was quietly negotiating the terms of the Treaty of Peace at Shimonsieki he had up his sleeve a secret treaty concluded with Russia, the full effects of which both England and Japan will shortly, it is to be feared, feel in an unmistakable and very unpleasant manner? Russia and China are to be congratulated upon the possession of statesmen worthy the name, who have completely hoodwinked all their contemporaries, save their German and French allies in the Far East, and are masters of the situation. The letter in question states that:—

His Excellency Wong Chi-chuan, at one time Financial Commissioner at Canton and for some years in office at Peking, was appointed last autumn by Imperial edict on a special mission, ostensibly to offer China's congratulations to the new Czar, but his real mission was to convey to

St. Petersburg a secret treaty between China and Russia, which was to give to the latter the right to continue her railway from Siberia to Vladivostok through Manchuria. It also conceded the right to Russia to build, at her own expense, a railway, also in Manchuria, from Taitakhar via Moukden to Port Arthur, and these railways are to continue under Russian management and administration for the next 20 years. It further conceded trade advantages, but the most favoured nation clause will not be applicable thereto. The Chinese reserve to themselves the option to purchase these railways from Russia after 20 years, the price to be arranged hereafter. China further concedes to Russia the right of anchorage for the Russian Fleet at Port Arthur at all times.

The Governor-General of the maritime ports of Eastern Siberia, P. Nikolayev, who is now on his way to St. Petersburg to take part in the coronation ceremonies next Spring, was entertained at a banquet in Vladivostok on the 27th September, and in the course of his speech referred to Russia's new acquisitions in Manchuria and at Port Arthur, and stated that although a portion of the Fleet would be permanently stationed at Port Arthur, yet Vladivostok would continue the headquarters of the Russian naval squadron and that Russia's subjects need have no fears as to the future prosperity of Vladivostok which would be well looked after by the Russian Government.

The Port Admiral and Governor, Ljapunov, General Untermyer, confirmed the statements of the Governor-General.

Three official missions, composed of naval and military engineers and commercial experts, have already started, each with a guard of some 500 men, to examine the coast and with the acquiescence of the Government, on expeditions of observation, etc., and to make surveys of different portions of Manchuria. The points from which they started were Nerchinsk, Blagoveshensk and Nikolai, and another official mission will shortly start from Taitakhar for Moukden and Port Arthur.

You may remember Wong Chi-chuan on his return from St. Petersburg was fired at by a Japanese boat off Salga, it is supposed by a Japanese, but he has recovered and will shortly be promoted to very high office.

Will England acquiesce in this new arrangement—the advance of Russia to Port Arthur, and the crushing of British influence in Peking by that of the Power which has the least right to exercise virtual control over the Taungli Yamen? If not—and we fancy the democracy of England will protest against it in no uncertain way—what is to be done? Shall we at once take up the gauntlet thrown down by Russia, and ourselves occupy Port Arthur regardless of Russia's claims thereto? Or shall we acquiesce in a *de facto* of China's suitableness, *quid pro quo*? Would China concede anything, even if asked by our somewhat Minister? These are questions which we leave to the consideration of our readers until Monday, when we shall have something more to say on this vitally important subject.

CHINESE ENGINEERS.

From time to time our Shanghai morning contemporary has called attention to the useful work accomplished by the professors of the Imperial College at Nanking in training officers for the Chinese Navy, and in a recent issue the Shanghai paper gives the report, *in extenso*, of the final examination of engineer students trained by Professor Hearson, and after stating that copies of the papers are in his possession, and that they compare very favourably with those "set" at Greenwich for the examination of engineer students for the British Navy, it adds:—

The papers appear to us to be comprehensive and difficult, and it is certainly surprising that Professor Hearson should have brought these Chinese boys to such a high state of proficiency in the short space of five years, especially when we consider the difficulties under which he has had to work, in having no engineering establishment near where he could, by direct experiment, show them the practical proof of the calculations taught in the class-room.

Some of the difficulties under which a Professor has to labour in teaching Chinese boys engineering—compared with teaching similar boys in Europe—may be imagined when it is considered that the latter take to the profession of their own free will, perhaps because their father or some friend is engaged in it. They have been brought up amongst machinery, seeing and hearing something of it every day, and are well grounded in mathematics before commencing their engineering studies. Whereas the Chinese boys probably never saw, or even heard of a steam engine before they entered the College. They have to be taught the language, mathematics, etc., before they can receive any instruction in a profession for which many of them have no aptitude, and which they have entered simply because it gave them a chance, which they otherwise would never have had, of being in Government employ.

These students are now probably being passed into the line for active service, where their education will be of the greatest advantage to them, and where they will carry out their duties more efficiently than the older engineers, who have not had the advantage of a good technical education; but we are not likely to hear anything further of them, for, until China has a good patent law, and well-attended schools of sciences have the same honour as those of the Ancient History, we shall never hear of a Chinese Watt, Stephenson, or Edison, and the Chinese will be content to go on copying Western inventions—which have probably been superseded by something better, long before they have reached China.

It is, as the *Daily News* points out, a great pity that the progressive officials who have done so much good for China by establishing these colleges, cannot go a step further and give the students of Western science some such incentives to study and invent as exist in the Great West. With such incentives, our contemporary thinks there is no reason why the Chinese should not do as well in the arts and sciences as their merchants do in business all the world over. And the *Daily News* is probably quite right. Given a fair field, the Chinese should equal if not even excel us in the study and acquisition of the arts and sciences. It is, we take it, because the more enlightened and progressive sections of the Chinese communities of the coast and riverine provinces have cause to complain that they are not fairly dealt with by the mandarinate, that there are manifested from time to time bubbles on the surface which indicate only too surely how the depths are surging below.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' MESSAGES.

THE RUSSIAN NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

LONDON, October 24th.

The Russian Squadron in the North Pacific will be reinforced by three cruisers, and is ordered to cruise in Korean waters ready for emergencies.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

Japan has ratified the terms concerning the evacuation of the Leonting Peninsula and the additional war indemnity (in payment of 200 million yen) and will evacuate the peninsula by the end of January. Japan engages not to cede Formosa or the Pescadores to any Power.

JAPAN AND SPAIN.

An agreement between Spain and Japan fixes the twelfth parallel as the boundary between the Philippines and Formosa.

(Special to the Nagasaki Rising Sun.)

THE "BELGIC" ENQUIRY.

YOKOHAMA, October 25th.

The enquiry into the loss of the steamer *Belgica* took place to-day. The Board severely reprimanded the Captain, but decided that no blame was attachable to the officers.

(From Japanese Papers.)

VISCONTI MIURA.

TOKIO, October 14th.

It is rumoured that Visconti Miura, Japanese Minister to Korea, will shortly be recalled in order that he may be able to personally relate the full details of the recent revolt.

A KOREAN MYSTERY.

TOKIO, October 14th.

A Seoul dispatch says that Prince Gwa, who has been missing since the 11th inst., has been found concealed in a foreign Legation, and was suddenly appointed Special Ambassador to foreign countries.

SKOU, October 14th.

Prince Gwa has been appointed Special Ambassador to visit England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy. Another Seoul telegram states that Prince Gwa left the Palace on the 11th inst., and his whereabouts is unknown.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

TOKIO, October 14th.

An Imperial Ordinance was promulgated to-day prohibiting any Japanese from going to Korea without permission of the Governor of the province. This order is not to apply to the civil and military officers and others ordered to proceed to Korea by the Government.

TOKIO, October 14th.

Lieut.-Colonel Usagawa and several other officers left for Korea yesterday.

THE RETROCESSION OF LIAOTUNG.

SHANGHAI, October 17th.

To-day's Peking telegram states that the first meeting of Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Commissioner, and Li Hong-chang, the Chinese Governor, took place to-day to discuss the Liaotung question, and the Japanese commissioner explained the terms for its return.

According to rumours the demands made by Japan, after consultation with Russia, France, Germany, are as follows:—

1. That the Chinese Government shall pay an indemnity to the amount of 30 million taels.

2. That neither Russia, France, nor Germany shall permanently occupy the Liaotung peninsula, and that the Chinese Government shall cede the peninsula to any other nation.

3. That Taitienwan shall be thrown open as a free trade port.

4. That Taitung and Takuwan shall be opened to foreign trade.

[Just so. Russia will hold Liaotung for 20 years, and then for 20 years more and go on—but never permanently!—Ed., H.K.T.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CONCERT will be given by the Gaiety Club on Monday, the 28th inst., commencing at 8.30 p.m.

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., has accepted the position of President of the Nippon Club.

Mr. Spencer Pratt, the Consul-General of the United States at Singapore, has gone to Calcutta. Mr. Pratt is on a two months tour through India. His visit is understood to have been notified to the Viceroy by the India Office.

COMMANDER Yasuharu Kichiji, Lieut.-Commander Kimura Kichikichi and Yamagata Daiji have been appointed by the Naval Department to compile an official history of the war of 1894-5. Captain Kawara Yoichi will be the editor.

The establishment of a steamship company at Nagasaki, with a capital of yen 200,000, is being contemplated, with the object of opening a regular service between Meiji and Formosa, touching at Hakata, Misumi, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima.

According to the report to which the Japanese Department for Agriculture and Commerce have received from various parts of the country, the prospect of the rice crop this year generally are very promising. To all appearances there will be an average yield.

WE cordially invite the earnest attention of our readers to the information published in this issue relating to Russia's diplomatic coup. The information is thoroughly trustworthy, and instead of overrating facts, it is, we regret to say, well within the mark.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at St. John's Cathedral, the marriage of Mr. G. T. Rivers and Miss Emma was celebrated by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., Chaplain. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. W. Farmer, Bellios Terrace, where health and prosperity were wished the newly-made couple on their journey through life, the festivities being kept up until dark. May their path through life be as bright as the pleasant sun-beams of their marriage day gave promise of.

THE Korean Government announced that their King would be crowned Emperor soon. Of this proceeding all the Foreign Ministers in Seoul have expressed their disapproval.

THE *Kobe Herald* states that the long-talked-of project of a large sugar manufacturing company is to be carried into practice before long. A general meeting of the promoters was held in Osaka on the 24th inst., when Mr. Shibusawa Kichiji and others were expected from Tokio.

The manufacturing will be established in Osaka, first on a basis to supply fifteen thousand tons of sugar a year, although it is the intention of the promoters to replace the present import of fifty thousand tons of white sugar and so meet increased demand in future.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring*, will call alongside any vessel holding the answering pennant, between 9 and 10.30 A.M., on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

It is mentioned by the *Japan Mail* in connection with the Yokohama Cricket Festival that two players in the Second Interport Cricket Match were played in the Far East are now resident in Japan—Captain F. Brickley and Mr. James P. Morrison, President of the Y.C.C. & C. Captain Brickley played for Hongkong, and Mr. Morrison for Shanghai, at Shanghai in May, 1897—twenty-eight years ago. Two matches were played and both were won by Shanghai. In February, 1869, a Shanghai team visited Hongkong, and lost by 264 runs.

THE *Kohka* reviews the present situation in China in a recent issue and expresses its conviction that, unless a chivalrous benefactor comes to her assistance, China is doomed to fall a prey to the rapacity of Western Powers. It is a great mistake to suppose that Russia, France, and Germany are the only Powers who are aggressive designs on China are to be feared. England will not be slow to put in her claim for a large share of the spoil. The *Kohka* does not seem to have any faith in the possibility of a chivalrous benefactor coming to rescue China from the clutches of the Western robbers!

THE *Mainichi Shimbun* is shocked to hear of the crimes said to have been committed by some of its countrymen in Korea. These offenders should be speedily brought to justice in an exemplary manner. In no other way can Japan show how profoundly she feels on the subject and how strongly she abhors such acts of violence and infamy. At the same time, our contemporary exhorts the Government not to commit the error of supposing that the country's rights and interest are in any way affected by the actions of a few misguided adventurers. Should an attempt be made to prevent this incident from being a pretext for diplomatic action prejudicial to the interests and rights of Japan, a resolute attitude must be assumed by the Japanese Government.

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